

Weak Solutions of a Hyperbolic-Type Partial Dynamic Equation in Banach Spaces

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Abstract

In this article, we prove an existence theorem regarding the weak solutions to the hyperbolic-type partial dynamic equation

$$\begin{aligned} z^{\Gamma\Delta}(x, y) &= f(x, y, z(x, y)), \quad x \in \mathbb{T}_1, \quad y \in \mathbb{T}_2 \\ z(x, 0) &= 0, \quad z(0, y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

in Banach spaces. For this purpose, by generalizing the definitions and results of Cichoń *et.al.* we develop weak partial derivatives, double integrability and the mean value results for double integrals on time scales. DeBlasi measure of weak noncompactness and Kubiacyk's fixed point theorem for the weakly sequentially continuous mappings are the essential tools to prove the main result.

Keywords: Hyperbolic partial dynamic equation; Banach space; measure of weak noncompactness, time scale.

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1 Introduction

The *time scale* which unifies the discrete and continuous analysis was initiated by Hilger [24]. Henceforth, the equations which can be described by continuous and discrete models are unified as "dynamic equations". Nevertheless, the theory of dynamic equations does not provide only a unification of continuous and discrete models. It also gives an opportunity to study some difference schemes based on variable step-size such as q -difference (quantum) models under the frame of dynamic equations. The landmark studies in the theory of dynamic equations are collected in the books by Bohner and Peterson [5, 6].

Since the difference and differential equations are also studied in infinite dimensional Banach spaces [1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 21, 29, 28, 30, 37], it is reasonable to study dynamic equations in Banach spaces. The pioneering work on dynamic equations in Banach spaces is by Hilger [25]. Nevertheless this area is not sufficiently developed. Recently, Cichoń *et. al.* [13] study the existence of weak solutions of Cauchy dynamic problem. After this work, there have been some research activities in the theory of dynamic equations in Banach spaces [14, 15, 31].

On the other hand, the bi-variety calculus on time scales dates back to the landmark articles of Bohner and Guseinov [7, 8]. Authors study the partial differentiation and multiple integration on time scales respectively. Jackson [26] and Ahlbrandt and Morian [2] employ these background for studying some specific kinds of partial dynamic equations on \mathbb{R} . However, there is no result for the partial dynamic equations in Banach spaces.

The hyperbolic Goursat problem

$$u_{xy} = f(x, y, u, u_x, u_y), \quad u(x, 0) = u(0, y) = 0, \quad (x, y) \in V$$

where V is a rectangle containing $(0, 0)$, has been studied by many authors for years. Picard proved that when $f(x, y, z_1, z_2, z_3)$ is Lipschitz continuous in the z -variable, then the solution exists and unique [17, 27]. The existence of solutions when f is independent from z_2 and z_3 was proved by Montel [33]. Then the sharper results followed by weakening the conditions on f (see [32, 22, 3, 34, 35]). For an application of a hyperbolic partial differential equations in stochastic process, see [36].

Motivated by the above studies and the lack of the results for nonlinear partial dynamic equations, in this article, we concentrate on the hyperbolic type partial dynamic problem

$$\begin{aligned} z^{\Gamma_w \Delta_w}(x, y) &= f(x, y, z(x, y)), \quad x \in \mathbb{T}_1, \quad y \in \mathbb{T}_2 \\ z(x, 0) &= 0, \quad z(0, y) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

in Banach spaces. Here the time scales \mathbb{T}_1 and \mathbb{T}_2 both include 0 and the differential operators Γ_w and Δ_w are weak partial derivative operators with respect to the variables x and y respectively.

We assume that f is Banach space-valued, weakly-weakly sequentially continuous function. We also assume some regularity conditions expressed in terms of DeBlasi measure of weak noncompactness [19] on f . We define a weakly sequentially continuous integral operator associated to an integral equation which is equivalent to (1.1). The existence of a fixed point of such operator is verified by using the fixed point theorem for weakly sequentially continuous mappings given by Kubiacyk [28].

2 Preliminaries and Notations

The time scale calculus (and weak calculus) for the Banach space valued functions is created by Cichoń *et.al.* [13, 15]. Authors generalize the definitions of Hilger [24]. On the other hand, the multi-variable time scale calculus is created by Ahlbrandt and Morian [2] and Jackson [26]. In this section, we construct the definitions of weak partial derivatives and the weak

double integral of a Banach space valued function defined on $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$. Also the mean value result of Cichoń *et.al.* (see Thm 2.11 of [13]) is generalized for the multivariable case.

Before we state the preliminary definitions, we remark the readers about the notations. Throughout this article, if a function of two variables $f : \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 \rightarrow E$ is considered, by $f^\Gamma(s, t)$, we mean the forward Γ -derivative with respect to the first variable $s \in \mathbb{T}_1$. Similarly $f^\Delta(s, t)$ stands for the forward Δ -derivative with respect to the second variable $t \in \mathbb{T}_2$. For a function of single variable $f : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow E$, the ordinary notation $f^\Delta(t)$ is used. The similar considerations are also valid for the integrals.

We refer to [13] for the weak calculus of functions of single variable defined on a time scale. We only state the core definitions to clarify the weak calculus of functions of several variables defined on product time scale.

Let $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ be a Banach space with the supremum norm and E^* be its dual space.

Definition 2.1 [13] *Let $f : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow E$. Then we say that f is Δ -weak differentiable at $t \in \mathbb{T}$ if there exists an element $F(t) \in E$ such that for each $x^* \in E^*$ the real valued function x^*f is Δ -differentiable at t and $(x^*f)^\Delta(t) = (x^*F)(t)$. Such a function F is called Δ -weak derivative of f and denoted by f^{Δ_w} .*

Definition 2.2 [26] *(Partial Differentiability) Let $f : \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function and let $(s, t) \in \mathbb{T}^k$. We define $f^\Gamma(s, t)$ to be the number (provided that it exists) with the property that given any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a neighborhood N of s , with $N = (s - \delta, s + \delta) \cap \mathbb{T}_1$ for $\delta > 0$ such that*

$$|[f(\sigma(s), t) - f(u, t)] - f^\Gamma(s, t)[\sigma(s) - u]| \leq \varepsilon |\sigma(s) - u|$$

for all $u \in N$. $f^\Gamma(s, t)$ is called the partial delta derivative of f with respect to the variable s .

Similarly we define $f^\Delta(s, t)$ to be the number (provided that it exists) with the property that given any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a neighborhood N of t , with $N = (t - \delta, t + \delta) \cap \mathbb{T}_2$ for $\delta > 0$ such that

$$|[f(s, \sigma(t)) - f(s, u)] - f^\Delta(s, t)[\sigma(t) - u]| \leq \varepsilon |\sigma(t) - u|$$

for all $u \in N$. $f^\Delta(s, t)$ is called the partial delta derivative of f with respect to the variable t .

Since we have the definitions of weak Δ -derivative and the partial derivatives on time scales, it is reasonable to combine these definitions to construct the definition of weak partial derivative of a Banach space valued function.

Definition 2.3 *Let $f : \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 \rightarrow E$. Then we say that f is Γ -weak partial differentiable at $(s, t) \in \mathbb{T}$ if there exists an element $F(s, t) \in E$ such that for each $z^* \in E^*$ the real valued function z^*f is Γ partial differentiable at (s, t) and $(z^*f)^\Gamma(s, t) = (z^*F)(s, t)$. Such a function F is called Γ -weak partial derivative of f and denoted by f^{Γ_w} .*

Similarly, f is said to be Δ -weak partial differentiable at $(s, t) \in \mathbb{T}$ if there exists an element $F(s, t) \in E$ such that for each $z^ \in E^*$ the real valued function z^*f is Δ partial differentiable at (s, t) and $(z^*f)^\Delta(s, t) = (z^*F)(s, t)$. Such a function F is called Δ -weak partial derivative of f and denoted by f^{Δ_w} .*

Definition 2.4 If $F^{\Gamma_w}(s, t) = f(s, t)$ for all (s, t) , then we define Γ -weak Cauchy integral by

$$(C_w) \int_a^s f(\tau, t) \Gamma \tau = F(s, t) - F(a, t).$$

The Riemann, Cauchy-Riemann, Borel and Lebesgue integrals on time scales for the Banach space-valued functions are defined by Aulbach *et. al.* [4]. Since the weak Cauchy integral is defined by means of weak anti-derivatives, the space of weak integrable functions is too restricted. Therefore it is conceivable to define the weak Riemann integral.

Definition 2.5 [13] Let $P = \{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ be a partition of the interval $[a, b]$. P is called finer than $\delta > 0$ either $\mu_{\mathbb{T}}([a_{i-1}, a_i]) \leq \delta$ or $\mu_{\mathbb{T}}([a_{i-1}, a_i]) > \delta$ only if $a_i = \sigma(a_{i-1})$, where $\mu_{\mathbb{T}}$ denotes the time scale measure.

Definition 2.6 (Riemann Double Integrability) A Banach space valued-function $f : [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow E$ is called weak Riemann double integrable if there exists $I \in E$ such that for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a positive number δ with the following property: For any partition $P_1 = \{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ of $[a, b]$ and $P_2 = \{c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n\}$ of $[c, d]$ which are finer than δ and the set of points $s_j \in [a_{j-1}, a_j)$ and $t_j \in [c_{j-1}, c_j)$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ one has

$$\left| z^*(I) - \sum_{j=1}^n z^*(f(s_j, t_j)) \mu_{\mathbb{T}}([a_{j-1}, a_j] \times [c_{j-1}, c_j]) \right| \leq \varepsilon, \text{ for all } z^* \in E^*.$$

The uniquely determined function I is called weak Riemann double integral f and denoted by

$$I = (\mathcal{R}_w) \int \int_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} f(s, t) \Delta t \Gamma s.$$

Using Theorem 4.3 of Guseinov [23] and regarding the definition of weak Cauchy and Riemann integrals, it can be remarked that every Riemann weak integrable function is Cauchy weak integrable and therefore these two integrals coincide.

The measure of weak noncompactness which is developed by DeBlasi [19] is the fundamental tool in our main result. The regularity conditions on the nonlinear term f is expressed in terms of measure of weak noncompactness. Let A be a bounded nonempty subset of E . The measure of weak noncompactness $\beta(A)$ is defined by

$$\beta(A) = \inf \{t > 0 : \text{there exists } C \in K^\omega \text{ such that } A \subset C + tB_1\}$$

where K^ω is the set of weakly compact subsets of E and B_1 is the unit ball in E .

We make use of the following properties of the measure of weak noncompactness β . For bounded nonempty subsets A and B of E ,

- (1) If $A \subset B$ then $\beta(A) \leq \beta(B)$,
- (2) $\beta(A) = \beta(\bar{A}^w)$, where \bar{A}^w denotes the weak closure of A ,

- (3) $\beta(A) = 0$ if and only if A is relatively weakly compact,
- (4) $\beta(A \cup B) = \max \{\beta(A), \beta(B)\}$,
- (5) $\beta(\lambda A) = |\lambda|\beta(A)$ ($\lambda \in R$),
- (6) $\beta(A + B) \leq \beta(A) + \beta(B)$,
- (7) $\beta(\overline{\text{conv}}(A)) = \beta(\text{conv}(A)) = \beta(A)$, where $\text{conv}(A)$ denotes the convex hull of A .

If β is an arbitrary set function satisfying the above properties *i.e.*, if β is an axiomatic measure of weak noncompactness, then the following lemma is true.

Lemma 2.7 *If $\|E_1\| = \sup\{\|x\| : x \in E_1\} < 1$ then*

$$\beta(E_1 + E_2) \leq \beta(E_2) + \|E_1\|\beta(K(E_2, 1)),$$

where $K(E_2, 1) = \{x : d(E_2, x) \leq 1\}$.

The generalization of Ambrosetti Lemma for $C(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, E)$ is as follows:

Lemma 2.8 *Let $H \subset C(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, E)$ be a family of strongly equicontinuous functions. Let $H(x, y) = \{h(x, y) \in E, h \in H\}$, for $(x, y) \in \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$. Then*

$$\beta(H(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2)) = \sup_{(x,y) \in \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2} \beta(H(x, y)),$$

and the function $(x, y) \mapsto \beta(H(x, y))$ is continuous on $\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$.

Proof. The proof directly follows by generalizing the proof of Lemma 2.9 of [13]. □

Theorem 2.9 *(Mean Value Theorem for Double Integrals) If the function $\phi : \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 \rightarrow E$ is Δ - and Γ -weak integrable, then*

$$\iint_{\Omega} \phi(s, t) \Delta t \Gamma s \in \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(\Omega) \cdot \overline{\text{conv}} \phi(\Omega)$$

where Ω is an arbitrary subset of $\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$.

Proof. Let $\iint_{\Omega} \phi(s, t) \Delta t \Gamma s = w$ and $\mu_{\mathbb{T}}(R) \cdot \overline{\text{conv}} \phi(\Omega) = W$. Suppose to the contrary, that $w \notin W$. By separation theorem for the convex sets there exists $z^* \in E^*$ such that

$$\sup_{\varphi \in W} z^*(\varphi) = \alpha < z^*(w).$$

However

$$z^*(w) = z^* \left((C_w) \iint_{\Omega} \phi(s, t) \Delta t \Gamma s \right) = \iint_{\Omega} z^*(\phi(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s.$$

Moreover, for $(s, t) \in \Omega$, we have $\phi(s, t) \in \phi(\Omega)$ and therefore

$$\mu_{\mathbb{T}}(\Omega) \cdot \phi(s, t) \subseteq \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(\Omega) \cdot \overline{\text{conv}} \phi(\Omega) = W, \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \phi(s, t) \subseteq \frac{W}{\mu_{\mathbb{T}}(\Omega)}.$$

Hence

$$z^*(\phi(s, t)) \leq z^* \left(\frac{W}{\mu_{\mathbb{T}}(\Omega)} \right) < \frac{\alpha}{\mu_{\mathbb{T}}(\Omega)}.$$

Finally we obtain,

$$z^*(w) = \iint_{\Omega} z^*(\phi(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \leq \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\alpha}{\mu_{\mathbb{T}}(\Omega)} \Delta t \Gamma s = \frac{\alpha}{\mu_{\mathbb{T}}(\Omega)} \cdot \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(\Omega) = \alpha$$

which is a contradiction. \square

In the proof of the main theorem, we make use of the following fixed point theorem of Kubiacyk.

Theorem 2.10 [28] *Let X be a metrizable, locally convex topological vector space, D be a closed convex subset of X , and F be a weakly sequentially continuous map from D into itself. If for some $x \in D$ the implication*

$$\overline{V} = \overline{\text{conv}}(\{x\} \cup F(V)) \Rightarrow V \text{ is relatively weakly compact}, \quad (2.1)$$

holds for every subset V of D , then F has a fixed point.

3 The Existence Result

We claim that in the case of weakly-weakly continuous f , finding a weak solution of (1.1) is equivalent to solving the integral equation

$$z(x, y) = (C_w) \int_0^x \int_0^y f(s, t, z(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s, \quad (s, t) \in \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2. \quad (3.1)$$

To justify the equivalence, we first assume that a weakly continuous function $z : \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 \rightarrow E$ is a weak solution of (1.1). We show that z solves the integral equation (3.1). By the definition of weak Cauchy integral (Definition 2.4), we have

$$(C_w) \int_0^y f(x, t, z(x, t)) \Delta t = (C_w) \int_0^y z^{\Gamma \Delta}(x, t) \Delta t = z^{\Gamma}(x, y) - z^{\Gamma}(x, 0) = z^{\Gamma}(x, y)$$

Note that $z^{\Gamma}(x, 0) = 0$ since $z(x, 0) = 0$. If we integrate the resulting equation on $[0, x]_{\mathbb{T}_1}$, we obtain

$$(C_w) \int_0^x \int_0^y f(s, t, z(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s = (C_w) \int_0^x z^{\Gamma}(s, y) \Gamma s = z(x, y) - z(0, y) = z(x, y)$$

which points out that z solves the integral equation (3.1).

Conversely, we assume that $z(x, y)$ is a solution of the integral equation (3.1). For any $z^* \in E^*$, we have

$$(z^*z)(x, y) = z^* \left(\int_0^x \int_0^y f(s, t, z(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \right)$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} (z^*z)^\Gamma(x, y) &= \left(\int_0^x \int_0^y z^*(f(s, t, z(s, t))) \Delta t \Gamma s \right)^\Gamma \\ &= \int_0^y z^*(f(x, t, z(x, t))) \Delta t. \end{aligned}$$

Differentiating the last expression we get

$$\begin{aligned} (z^*z)^{\Gamma\Delta}(x, y) &= \left(\int_0^y z^*(f(x, t, z(x, t))) \Delta t \right)^\Delta \\ &= z^*(f(x, y, z(x, y))). \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of weak partial derivatives (Definition 2.3), we obtain

$$z^{\Gamma w \Delta w}(x, y) = f(x, y, z(x, y)).$$

Clearly the boundary conditions of (1.1) hold. Hence $z(x, y)$ is the weak solution of (1.1).

We consider the space of continuous functions $\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 \rightarrow E$ with its weak topology, *i.e.*,

$$(C(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, E), w) = (C(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, E), \tau(C(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, E), C^*(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, E))).$$

Let $G : \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a continuous function and nondecreasing in the last variable. Assume that the scalar integral inequality

$$g(x, y) \geq \int_0^x \int_0^y G(s, t, g(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \quad (3.2)$$

has locally bounded solution $g_0(x, y)$ existing on $\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$.

We define the ball B_{g_0} as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} B_{g_0} = \{ &z \in (C(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, E), w) : \|z(x, y)\| \leq g_0(x, y) \text{ on } \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, \\ &\|z(x_1, y_1) - z(x_2, y_2)\| \leq \left| \int_0^{x_2} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} G(s, t, g_0(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \right| \\ &+ \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \int_0^{y_1} G(s, t, g_0(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \right| \text{ for } x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{T}_1 \text{ and } y_1, y_2 \in \mathbb{T}_2 \} \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

Clearly the set B_{g_0} is nonempty, closed, bounded, convex and equicontinuous.

Assume that a nonnegative, real-valued, continuous function $(x, y, r) \mapsto h(x, y, r)$ defined on $\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 \times \mathbb{R}^+$ satisfies the following conditions:

(H1) $h(x, y, 0) = 0$,

(H2) $z(x, y) \equiv 0$ is the unique continuous solution of the integral inequality

$$u(x, y) \leq \int_0^x \int_0^y h(s, t, u(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s$$

satisfying the condition $u(0, 0) = 0$.

We define the integral operator $F : (C(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, E), w) \rightarrow (C(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, E), w)$ associated to the integral equation (3.1) by

$$F(z)(x, y) = (\mathcal{R}_w) \int_0^x \int_0^y f(s, t, z(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s, \quad x \in \mathbb{T}_1, \quad y \in \mathbb{T}_2. \quad (3.4)$$

By the considerations presented above, the fixed point of the integral operator F is the weak solution of (1.1). Our main result is as follows:

Theorem 3.1 *Assume that the function $f : \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 \times B_{g_0} \rightarrow E$ satisfy the following conditions:*

- (C1) $f(x, y, \cdot)$ is weakly-weakly sequentially continuous for each $(x, y) \in \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$,
- (C2) For each strongly absolutely continuous function $z : \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 \rightarrow E$, $f(\cdot, \cdot, z(\cdot, \cdot))$ is weakly continuous
- (C3) $\|f(x, y, u)\| \leq G(x, y, \|u\|)$ for all $(x, y) \in \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$ and $u \in E$,
- (C4) For any function h satisfying the conditions (H1) and (H2)

$$\beta(f(I_x \times I_y \times W)) \leq h(x, y, \beta(W))$$

for each $W \subset B_{g_0}$ and $I_x \subset \mathbb{T}_1, I_y \subset \mathbb{T}_2$.

Then there exists a weak solution of the partial dynamic problem (1.1).

Proof. By virtue of the condition (C2), the operator $F : B_{g_0} \rightarrow (C(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, E), w)$ is well-defined. Next we clarify that the operator F maps B_{g_0} into B_{g_0} . For this purpose first we verify $\|F(z)(x, y)\| \leq g_0(x, y)$. For $z(x, y) \in B_{g_0}$, the condition (C3), the monotonicity of G in the last variable and the existence of locally bounded solution $g_0(x, y)$ of (3.2) guarantee that

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(z)(x, y)\| &= \left\| \int_0^x \int_0^y f(s, t, z(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \right\| \\ &\leq \int_0^x \int_0^y \|f(s, t, z(s, t))\| \Delta t \Gamma s \\ &\leq \int_0^x \int_0^y G(s, t, \|z(s, t)\|) \Delta t \Gamma s \\ &\leq \int_0^x \int_0^y G(s, t, \|g_0(x, y)\|) \Delta t \Gamma s \leq g_0(x, y). \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Consequently, we claim that

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(z)(x_1, y_1) - F(z)(x_2, y_2)\| &\leq \left| \int_0^{x_2} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} G(s, t, g_0(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \int_0^{y_1} G(s, t, g_0(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \right|. \end{aligned}$$

For all $z^* \in E^*$ with $\|z^*\| \leq 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |z^*(f(s, t, z(s, t)))| &\leq \sup_{z^* \in E^*, \|z^*\| \leq 1} |z^*(f(s, t, z(s, t)))| \\ &= \|(f(s, t, z(s, t)))\| \\ &\leq G(s, t, \|z(s, t)\|), \end{aligned}$$

where we use the condition (C3) for the last step. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} |z^*[F(z)(x_1, y_1) - F(z)(x_2, y_2)]| &= \left| z^* \left(\int_0^{x_2} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} f(s, t, z) \Delta t \Gamma s - \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \int_0^{y_1} f(s, t, z) \Delta t \Gamma s \right) \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^{x_2} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} |z^*(f(s, t, z))| \Delta t \Gamma s + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \int_0^{y_1} |z^*(f(s, t, z))| \Delta t \Gamma s \end{aligned}$$

Utilizing the condition (C2) we acquire,

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(z)(x_1, y_1) - F(z)(x_2, y_2)\| &\leq \left| \int_0^{x_2} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} G(s, t, \|z(s, t)\|) \Delta t \Gamma s \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \int_0^{y_1} G(s, t, \|z(s, t)\|) \Delta t \Gamma s \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Since G is nondecreasing in the last variable, the desired result

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(z)(x_1, y_1) - F(z)(x_2, y_2)\| &\leq \left| \int_0^{x_2} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} G(s, t, g_0(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \int_0^{y_1} G(s, t, g_0(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \right| \end{aligned}$$

follows.

Next, we substantiate the weakly sequentially continuity of the integral operator F . Let $z_n \xrightarrow{w} z$ in B_{g_0} . Then for given $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for any $n > N$ and $(x, y) \in I_\alpha \times I_\beta \subset \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$, we have $|z^* z_n(x, y) - z^* z(x, y)| < \epsilon$. Apparently, from condition (C1), one can obtain

$$|z^* f(x, y, z_n(x, y)) - z^* f(x, y, z(x, y))| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha\beta}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} |z^*(F(z_n)(x, y) - F(z)(x, y))| &= \left| z^* \left(\int_0^x \int_0^y f(s, t, z_n) \Delta t \Gamma s - \int_0^x \int_0^y f(s, t, z) \Delta t \Gamma s \right) \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^x \int_0^y |z^*(f(s, t, z_n(s, t)) - f(s, t, z(s, t)))| \Delta t \Gamma s \\ &\leq \int_0^\alpha \int_0^\beta |z^* f(s, t, z_n(s, t)) - z^* f(s, t, z(s, t))| \Delta t \Gamma s \\ &< \int_0^\alpha \int_0^\beta \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha\beta} \Delta t \Gamma s = \epsilon, \end{aligned}$$

(for the first integral inequality see [23, 5, 6]). Owing to the closedness of $\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$, is it locally compact Hausdorff space. Thanks to the result of Dobrakov (see [20], Thm 9), $F(z_n)$ converges weakly to $F(z)$ in $(C(\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2, E), w)$. Therewith F is weakly sequentially continuous mapping.

As a result F is well-defined, weakly sequentially continuous and maps B_{g_0} into B_{g_0} .

Now we prove that the fixed point of the integral operator (3.4) exists by employing Kubiacyk's fixed point theorem (Theorem 2.10).

Let $W \subset B_{g_0}$ satisfying the condition

$$W = \overline{\text{conv}}(\{z\} \cup F(W)) \quad (3.6)$$

for some $z \in B_{g_0}$. We prove that W is relatively weakly compact. For $(x, y) \in \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$, we define $W(x, y) = \{w(x, y) \in E : w \in W\}$. Resulting from Ambrosetti's Lemma (Lemma 2.8), the function $(x, y) \mapsto w(x, y) = \beta(W(x, y))$ is continuous on $\mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$.

Since the integral is $\int_0^x \int_0^y G(s, t, g(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s$ is bounded, there exist $\xi \in \mathbb{T}_1$ and $\eta \in \mathbb{T}_2$ such that

$$\iint_R G(s, t, ||z(s, t)||) \Delta t \Gamma s < \epsilon$$

where $R = \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 - ([0, \xi]_{\mathbb{T}_1} \times [0, \eta]_{\mathbb{T}_2})$. We divide the interval $[0, \xi]_{\mathbb{T}_1}$ into m parts

$$0 < s_1 < s_2 < \dots < s_m = \xi$$

and $[0, \eta]_{\mathbb{T}_2}$ into n parts

$$0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n = \eta$$

in a way that each partition is finer than $\delta > 0$. Also we define $\mathbb{T}_1^i = [s_i, s_{i+1}]_{\mathbb{T}_1}$ and $\mathbb{T}_2^j = [t_j, t_{j+1}]_{\mathbb{T}_2}$. By Ambrosetti's Lemma there exists $(\sigma_i, \tau_j) \in \mathbb{T}_1^i \times \mathbb{T}_2^j = P_{ij}$ such that

$$\beta(W(P_{ij})) = \sup\{\beta(W(s, t)) : (s, t) \in P_{ij}\} = w(\sigma_i, \tau_j).$$

On the other hand, for $x > \xi$, $y > \eta$ and for any $w \in W$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} F(w)(x, y) &= \int_0^x \int_0^y f(s, t, w(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \\ &= \int_0^\xi \int_0^\eta f(s, t, w(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s + \iint_{R_1} f(s, t, w(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the mean value theorem (Theorem 2.9) entails

$$F(w(x, y)) \in \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(P_{ij}) \overline{\text{conv}}(f(P_{ij} \times W(P_{ij}))) + \iint_{R_1} f(s, t, w(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s,$$

which has the consequence

$$F(W(x, y)) \subset \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(P_{ij}) \overline{\text{conv}}(f(P_{ij} \times W(P_{ij}))) + \iint_{R_1} f(s, t, W(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s.$$

Using (C4), Lemma 2.7 and the properties of measure of weak noncompactness, we acquire

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta(F(W(x, y))) &\leq \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(P_{ij}) \beta(\overline{\text{conv}}(f(P_{ij} \times W(P_{ij})))) + \left\| \iint_{R_1} f(s, t, w(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \right\| \\
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(P_{ij}) \beta(f(P_{ij} \times W(P_{ij}))) + \sup_{w \in W} \iint_{R_1} f(s, t, w(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \\
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(P_{ij}) h((P_{ij} \times \beta(W(P_{ij})))) + \sup_{w \in W} \iint_{R_1} f(s, t, w(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \\
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(P_{ij}) h((P_{ij} \times \beta(W(P_{ij})))) + \sup_{w \in W} \iint_R f(s, t, w(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s \\
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(P_{ij}) h((P_{ij} \times w(\sigma_i, \tau_j))) + \sup_{w \in W} \iint_R f(s, t, w(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma u \\
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(P_{ij}) h((P_{ij} \times w(\sigma_i, \tau_j))) + \sup_{w \in W} \iint_R G(s, t, ||w(s, t)||) \Delta t \Gamma s \\
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mu_{\mathbb{T}}(P_{ij}) h((P_{ij} \times w(\sigma_i, \tau_j))) + \epsilon
\end{aligned}$$

Since ϵ is arbitrary,

$$\beta(F(W)(x, y)) \leq \int_0^x \int_0^y h(s, t, w(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s. \quad (3.7)$$

By the condition (3.6), inequality (3.7) and the properties of measure of weak noncompactness

$$w(x, y) \leq \int_0^x \int_0^y h(s, t, w(s, t)) \Delta t \Gamma s.$$

The condition (H2) implies that the integral inequality above has only trivial solution, i.e. $w(x, y) = \beta(W(x, y)) = 0$ which means that W is relatively weakly compact. Thus the condition (2.1) of Theorem 2.10 is substantiated. So the integral operator F defined by (3.4) has a fixed point which is actually a weak solution of the hyperbolic partial dynamic equation (1.1). \square

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